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It has been entirely renovated and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths. Electric Light and Fans.
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The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly
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and a perfect Sanatorium, the only one in or near Hongkong.
Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage
is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the
back. We have two first-class Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court,
Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower baths
always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate
from the Hotel itself, where ladies may come and bring children
to enjoy a splendid cup of Lipton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams,
Lemon Squash and Iced Apricot Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE".

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and
Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been
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FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

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Manager.

NOTICES.

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EVERY
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GUARANTEED

"SILVER
DISH"

BRAND.
QUALITY
CANNOT BE
SURPASSED.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Exile to Office.
It is reported in various telegrams received indirectly from Petrograd that M. Tscharetschi and M. Plekhanoff, both recently returned from exile in Siberia, are joining the Provisional Government as Minister of Labour and Minister of Works.

£250 Damages for Schoolboy.
In an action brought by an Ealing schoolboy named Askew, claiming through his father against the Middlesex Country Education Authority for damages for injuries sustained during a chemistry experiment, the jury found for the plaintiff. They awarded him £250 damages and also allowed the father's claim for £25 for expenses. Mr. Pollock, for the Education Authority, submitted that there was no evidence of negligence to go to the jury, and asked for judgement for defendants. Mr. Justice Darling declined to enter judgement for defendants on the jury's verdict, but granted a stay of execution.

Japanese Training Ships at
San Francisco.

Japanese training ships Tokiwa and Yuzuki arrived at San Francisco from Vancouver on the 11th ult. and received an enthusiastic welcome by Japanese and American residents. When the training ships left Japan it was not intended to call at any American port as the United States was then a neutral country, but as she later joined the Allies it was decided to visit San Francisco. The Japanese naval officers exchanged visits with the American naval officers and municipal officers. The Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, Mr. Niwahara, held a dinner at the Fairmont Hotel in honour of the Japanese naval officers at which the Mayor of San Francisco, Admiral Pond, Judge Munro, and several other well-known Americans were present, besides 50 Japanese officers.

Russian National Estate.

By a stroke of the pen, says the London Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent, the Provisional Government has transferred to the Russian people a territory larger than Germany in natural resources. A decree issued declared the domain lands hitherto belonging to the Imperial family the property of the States. These lands include the immense Altai and Nenetski regions in Siberia, which since the eighteenth century have been the personal property of the Russian Emperors, and, while enriching the dynasty, did not increase, as they should have done, the resources of the nation. The Altai and Nenetski are rich in metals, but until recently little attention was paid to their exploitation. In the Altai region lies the wealthy coal district of Kuznetsk, which bids fair to rival, and even surpass, in productivity the Donets basin, in the South of Russia. The Altai region includes, moreover, thousands of acres of fertile black soil.

Sausage Maker and the Cat.

In the King's Bench Division, London, a few weeks ago Mr. Menotti Parmigiani, who is a sausage manufacturer in Sono, sued Mr. Camillo Rossi in respect of alleged slanderous statements by the defendant. It was alleged that the defendant said: "You have burned our cat," and "You have thrown boiling water on my cat; all of you deserve to have boiling water thrown on you. I am going to report it to the police and you will all get into trouble." Mr. Justice Avery: Do you suggest that there is some innuendo that he used the cat for making sausages? (Laughter.) Counsel: That is an inference that your lordship may draw from the evidence. The plaintiff while in the box was asked by the Judge: Did anybody say that you boiled the cat to make sausages of it? Plaintiff: They said I had boiled the cat and everybody knew that I made sausages. (Laughter.) Judgment was given for the defendant.

Proprietor, C. Lauritsen. Tel. 482.

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ALL METAL
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This Unique instrument IS THE
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delicacy and control. Its all metal
pneumatics are never affected by damp.
Call in and hear this perfect instrument.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY
DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

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If you have lost your appetite
one of the big variety of
dainty dishes at the ALEXAN-
DRY CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cuba's Loyalty To U.S.A. According to a report President Menocal has announced his intention of placing the entire Cuban Army of 25,000 men at the disposal of the United States for service throughout the war, the present force to be replaced by a similar number of volunteers.

A £2,000,000 Bribe. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President of the Steel Trust, two days before Congress declared a state of war, received an offer of £20,000,000 from Germany to cease making ammunition for the Allies at the great plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, of which he is the head. The Bethlehem plant, which is in Pennsylvania, is larger than the Krupp works.

Mortality Statistics. The infant mortality in England and Wales during 1916 was 91 per one thousand births registered, one of the lowest annual rates ever recorded. During the same year 508,230 deaths and 785,460 births were registered, showing an increase of the population of 277,230, interesting to note in comparison with the average annual increase during the preceding five years period of 346,125. According to the Registrar-General, the death-rate in England and Wales per 1,000 was 140 the birth-rate 21.6 and the marriage rate 15.4.

Thumbs Up! A confidence trickster of a small scale was neatly caught out by a young Colonial soldier, and was sentenced at Bow Street to three months' hard labour. The soldier, Theodore Harker, recently came from Australia and joined one of the Middlesex Regiments. Outside the Garrick Theatre he was accosted by Riley, the confidence man, who had a £2 ring which he was willing to sell for 15s. Harker went off ostensibly for change, and returning with two detectives to where the expectant Riley was waiting, put up his thumbs. On that signal the officers arrested the astonished trickster.

Under Two Flags. Though the enemy had tried to drive a wedge between England and America, he had failed, said Father Bertrand Vaughan, preaching at Westminster Cathedral last month. Now the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were flying side by side, and would for all future times be kept waving in the same wind, fair or foul, top mast high. As a Catholic, he was proud to proclaim that under both flags their religion had fair play, and that it was up to Catholics on either side of the Atlantic to throw in their lot, heart and soul, with the great cause which inspired their countries to fight for the federal freedom of the world.

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and invigorates the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

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(Published Annually) Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

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EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
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NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

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UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

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HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-
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"HOUSES TO LET—Wong-
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NOTICES.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Neclar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.00
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine	20	.75
"	100	2.40
SOLE AGENTS—	50	1.20

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SIZES 30" TO 50"

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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PYERIS**
REC STERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain.
And drinking deeply sobers us again." —Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 "

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Capt. J. Watson wishes to express his heartfelt thanks for the many floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered.

DEATH.
At the Government Civil Hospital at 8.30 a.m. yesterday, John Lemm, Architect. Funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 5.30 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1917.

HONGKONG HOUSE RENTS.

The question as to the precise form which Hongkong's new war taxation shall take has now been definitely settled, for the Legislative Council yesterday passed the Bill which provides for an additional seven per cent. rate on tenement, and which will become operative as from July 1 next. Both before, the new measure was introduced, and since, innumerable suggestions have been put forward, and while the Government has frankly admitted that the plan now approved is open to many objections, it has been unable, owing to peculiar difficulties, to devise any other means of calling upon the general body of ratepayers for a further supply of silver bullets. We are in the company of by far the larger section of the community when we express our disapproval, on general lines, of any legislation which will lead to higher rents, but in this instance we are of opinion that the Government has taken the only course open to it, in ordering the additional impost. The point to be kept in mind is that the authorities have sought some means by which the whole community shall bear a share of the extra burden, on a proportionate basis, and, as everybody—or practically everybody—pays rent, each and all will now be doing something towards replenishing the contents of the war chest. After all, it does not matter much whether, for this special purpose, house rents are increased or the ordinary necessities of life are taxed. The prime point is that everybody should do his part, and that is the underlying object of the new Bill, which, be it noted, is only to operate during the duration of the war. It is a purely war measure, framed solely in order that Hongkong may yet further do its bit in helping on the war from the financial side. That being the case, no-one can seriously object to the temporary rent-rising which the Bill inevitably carries in its train.

The feature of yesterday's debate was the characteristic appeal made by the Hon. Mr. Robert Shewan on behalf of the poorer classes, on whom the existing high rents bear all too heavily. He quoted the case of a Chinese clerk who is having to pay away one-third of his salary in house-rent, a state of affairs which he correctly described as burning shame. Unhappily, that is by no means an isolated instance; neither are such cases confined to the Chinese community. Many a European, if he is to realise his desire to live in comfortable, or even tolerably respectable conditions, finds that he has to part with that proportion of his earnings every month before he gets his landlord's receipt. Mr. Shewan's idea was, that the new burden should be borne by those who could afford to pay more than \$90 per month in house rent, but, in view of the object of the Bill and the peculiar local conditions, it was found, on discussion, that that plan was not practicable. All the same, the hon. member has performed a useful act in once again directing the attention of the authorities to the ever-pressing rent problem, which, sooner or later, will have to be faced. Of course, if all landlords adopted the same generous attitude towards their poorer tenants as Sir Robert Ho Tung is doing, by himself bearing the extra tax, Mr. Shewan's point would be met, but we are afraid that that is too much to expect in Hongkong.

On this general question of house rents, we only wish that the Government would see its way to stepping in and fixing a standard, just as it has done in regard to the prices of food. Such a step would be an earnest of the authorities' practical sympathy for those who, by reason of outrageously high rentals, find it utterly impossible to save anything out of their earnings. Despite the fact that this is the one sore point with the greater bulk of the population, the Government has seldom, if ever, shown any inclination towards seriously grappling with this question. What is needed is that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the progressive rise in house-rents during the past ten or twenty years. Were the Government to institute such an enquiry, it would earn the lasting thanks of the whole community. If the idea is impracticable now, then we would put it among the first of the post-war questions which should engage the attention of the powers that be.

Hongkong's Bathing Facilities.

A large section of the public of Hongkong owe a debt of gratitude to the Hon. Mr. Pollock for calling the Government's attention to a matter of pressing importance in these hot days, namely, as to what steps the Government are taking, or are intending to take, to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point, as in previous years. To these timely questions, the Hon. Colonial Secretary replied that the usual facilities are being provided at Kennedy Town, as in recent years. So far, this is satisfactory, and the facilities in question will certainly be much appreciated by those who find it more convenient to bathe at Kennedy Town than at North Point. Regarding the latter bathing place, the reply is not only insufficient, but it is entirely unsatisfactory. The facilities at North Point, the Hon. Colonial Secretary said, were, with the exception of a temporary pier "from which diving could be performed at certain states of the tide," hitherto provided by the Hongkong Tramway Company. The Company, we are further informed, has found that the facilities were utilised to an extent that they have decided not to make any such provision this year. Now, this requires a little explanation, and this explanation, we are inclined to think, will put quite a different complexion upon the matter, particularly as the Colonial Secretary concluded his reply by stating that, "in the light of the Tramway Company's experience, it is proposed to take no further action towards providing further bathing facilities in this locality."

The Government's Duty.

This is a very easy way for the Government to shirk its obvious duty in regard to this matter, for there can be no two questions as to the bathing station at North Point being well worth looking after, and, were it properly attended to, it could be utilised to an extent that would fully justify expenditure. And that is the point. The Government owes it to a large section of the community, who, neither have the leisure nor the means to hire a launch when they wish to dispense themselves "in the bays," to see that they make this ideal bathing station much more attractive than it was last season. What is wanted is that a pier similar to that put up last year should again be erected, and that the adjacent place used by the bathers should be cleared of the stones and other refuse, hurtful to the feet. This could be done at very little cost, and by a small number of coolies at low tide. Several boat-loads of sand carefully placed an judiciously mixed with the right kind of material would likewise greatly improve the place for those who prefer to paddle about—and most of the young people do little more.

A Striking Contrast.

In striking contrast to the Government's neglect of North Point is its generosity towards the golfers who use the Fanling Golf Course. On this course, which is the property of a private Club, and the members of which are in no need of pecuniary assistance, the Government announces that it intends to spend the large sum of \$2,550. Of course, the whole of this sum may not be utilised for the benefit of the golfers, as the rate is "in aid of the Royal Botanical and Forestry Department," (New Territories) other charges, maintenance of gardens and grounds—improvements in and adjoining its course and not have public money expended upon it. If public money is to be so expended, then the course should be thrown open to the public. At least half of the \$1,500 which it is proposed to spend on "top-dressing" should be spent on making the bathing stations at North Point and Kennedy Town more suitable for the use of a large section of the public which is much more in need of assistance than is any private sports club in the Colony.

DAY BY DAY.

A LAUGH IS WORTH A HUNDRED GROANS IN ANY MARKET.—Emerson.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.15/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the birthday of Vice Admiral Sir F. D. Sturdee (born 1859).

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 26, amounted to 73,369 tons and the sales during the period to 55,515 tons.

Arms and Ammunition.

A Chinese, who stated that he had just arrived from America, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with having in his possession at Kowloon Railway Station one automatic pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition. He was fined \$100, and the arms were ordered to be confiscated.

A Boy Punished.

The story was told in the Police Court this morning, of how a Chinese, on arriving home, hung his coat up, and put into one of the pockets a gold ring, which act was observed by a boy employed in the same house. Later the ring was missing, and the boy said he had picked the ring up. Mr. Dyer Ball, before whom the case was heard, ordered the lad to receive 48 hours' detention and 10 strokes with the cane.

Dock Pilferers.

In spite of the frequency with which pilferers from the Kowloon Docks are caught and punished, there were two more cases before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the first man being charged with trying to get away with a brass fire hydrant cap, and the other with several brass hinges. Inspector McDonald conducted the cases, and stated that there had been a great deal of pilfering lately. His Worship sentenced both men to a month's hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

Rowdy Japanese.

A Japanese, who holds an adjunct licence for 45, Haiphong Road, Kowloon, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with permitting disorderly conduct on his premises. Inspector Gordon said that a number of Japanese officers were singing and shouting until after midnight. Defendant's licence only permitted him to sell up till nine o'clock, but it could not be proved that he had sold drink after that time. Mr. F. Hall, of the Palace Hotel, said that he had to send a complaint to the Police, as there was so much noise going on. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Metal Polish and Brandy.

A coolie employed by Dr. Lindsay Woods was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with the theft of some metal polish and a bottle of brandy. Inspector Gordon said that a report was made by Mrs. Woods. A detective found the coolie in another house, and from information given by the boy employed there, the metal polish was found in the chimney.

The brandy was discovered in the cellar of Dr. Woods' house. The defendant admitted stealing the polish, but denied all knowledge of the brandy, this plea being accepted. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or a month's hard labour.

Death of Mrs. F. H. Smith.

Many in Hongkong will learn with sincere regret of the death of Mrs. Frances Harland Smith, who had for many years been a widow and who was the mother of two gentlemen well-known in Hongkong, namely, Captain A. S. Bell Smith of the S.S. Hornet, and Mr. A. W. Smith, manager of Messrs. Watson and Co.'s aerated mineral water factory, Causeway Bay. The sad event occurred on Thursday evening, at the residence of her son Albert, after a long illness; borne with admirable fortitude and sweet resignation. Mrs. Smith, who had reached the advanced age of seventy years, took a keen interest in many affairs up till the very end of her long and beautiful life. She was a lady of refined tastes and highly cultivated mind. The funeral took place this afternoon at Happy Valley Cemetery.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

Situation Explained by U.S. Minister.

The U.S. Department of State issues for publication the following despatch from Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, which was written in January:

"In order to fully understand

the situation it is necessary to go back to the autumn of 1914. At the time we were organising the relief work, the Comité National—the Belgian relief organisation which collaborates with the Commission for Relief in Belgium—proposed an arrangement by which the Belgian Government should pay to its own employees left in Belgium, and other unemployed men besides, the wages they had been accustomed to receive. The Belgians wished to do this both for humanitarian and patriotic purposes; they wished to provide the unemployed with the means of livelihood, and, at the same time, to prevent their working for the Germans. The policy was adopted, and has been continued in practice, and on the rolls of the Comité National have been borne the names of hundreds of thousands—some 700,000 I believe—of idle men receiving this dole, distributed through the communes.

The presence of these unemployed, however, was a constant temptation to German cupidity. Many times they sought to obtain

the lists of the chômeurs but were always foiled by the claim that under the guarantees

covering the relief work, the records of the Comité National and its various sub-organisations were immune. Rather than risk any interruption of the racial

lement, for which, while loath to

own any obligation to America, the Germans have always been grateful, since it has had the effect of keeping the population calm, the authorities never pressed the point, other than with the Burgomasters of the Communes. Finally, however

the military party, always brutal, and with an astounding ignorance of public opinion and of moral sentiment, determined to put these idle men to work.

In August, von Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme command. He is said to have criticised von Bissing's policy as too mild; there was a quarrel; von Bissing went to Berlin to protest, threatened to resign, but did not. He returned, and a German Official here said that Belgium would now be subjected to a more terrible regime, would learn what war was. The prophecy has been vindicated.

The deportations began in October in the Etap, at Ghent and at Bruges. The policy spread; the rich industrial districts of Hainaut, the mines and steel works about Charleroi were next attacked, now they are seizing men in Brabant, even in

Brussels, despite some indications and even predictions of the civil authorities, that the policy was about to be abandoned.

During the last fortnight men have been impressed here in Brussels but their seizures here are made with much greater care than in the provinces, with more regard for the appearances. There was no public announcement of the intention to deport but suddenly about

ten days ago, certain men in towns whose names are on the list of chômeurs receiving sum-

mons notifying them to report at one of the railway stations on a given day; penalties were fixed for failure to respond to the summons and there was printed on the card an offer of employment by the German Govern-

ment either in Germany or Belgium. On the first day, out of about 1,500 men, ordered to present themselves at the Gare du Midi, about 750 responded.

These were examined by German physicians and 300 were taken.

There was no disorder, a large force of mounted Uhlans keeping back the crowds and barring access to the station to all but those who had been summoned to appear. The Commission

for Relief in Belgium had secured permission to give to each deported man a loaf of bread and some of the communes provided

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Great minds think alike. Recently, in his speech of welcome to America, Mr. Lloyd George used the striking phrase that "Prussia is not a State; Prussia is an army." Turning to Mirabeau, we find him expressing something of the same idea in the following way: "War is the national industry of Prussia; Prussia is not a country which has an army, but an army which has a country." It is a statement which was well worth making both in Mirabeau's time and in ours.

Not all the American flags which braved the breeze in London on April 20 were officially correct, says the *Chronicle*, and several apparently brand new ones were short of the proper complement of stars. The first American flag in 1776 had 13 stars, one for each of the original 13 States, but following the admission of each new State a star has been added to the flag, which was finally completed in 1912 by the admission of the last two territories, Arizona and New Mexico, to full State honours. There are now 48 States in the Union, and since July 4, 1912, there have been 48 stars in the blue "union" of the Stars and Stripes. And the only recognised arrangement is six rows of eight stars each. One flag officially flown yesterday had only seven stars in three of the rows.

Big as was the American flag hoisted over the House of Parliament, its 312 sq. ft. was barely half the area of the garrison flag of the U.S. army, which is 36 ft. by 20 ft. Probably the biggest flag ever flown was the Stars and Stripes which crowned the San Francisco Exhibition last year, and, measuring 48 ft. by 23 ft., necessitated 1,058 sq. ft. of bunting. It was hoisted on a staff of Oregon fir, which was floated down the Pacific coast from Oregon to San Francisco, and when erected stood 222 ft. above the ground level.

favourite hymns of famous men make an interesting catalogue. Gladstone's special choice was "Praise to the Holiest in the Height" and it was sung at his funeral. Tennyson's favourite was Heber's "Holy, Holy, Holy." One of Ruskin's preferences was "Jesus here from sin deliver," upon which he preached a little sermon to some 300 school children, his guests one afternoon, at Braintree. Matthew Arnold's choice was "When I survey the Wondrous Cross" (Watts' masterpiece), the third verse of which history records.

I am constantly in receipt of reports from all over Belgium that tend to bear out the stories one constantly hears of brutality and cruelty. A number of men

sent back to Mons are said to be in a dying condition, many of them tubercular. At Malines and at Antwerp returned men have died, their friends asserting that they have been victims of neglect and cruelty, of cold, of exposure, of hunger.

I have had requests from the Burgomasters of ten Communes from La Louviere, asking that permission be obtained to send to the deported men in Germany packages of food similar to those that are being sent to prisoners of war. Thus far the German authorities have refused to permit this except in special instances, and returning Belgians claim that even when such packages are received they are used by the camp authorities only as another means of coercing them to sign the agreements to work.

It is said that in spite of the liberal salary promised those who would sign voluntarily no money has as yet been received in Belgium from workmen in Germany.

One interesting result of the deportations remains to be noted, a result that once more places in relief the German capacity for blundering, almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty.

They have dealt a mortal blow to any prospect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders; in tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land, a husband and a father or a son and brother, they have lighted a fire of hatred that will never go out; they have brought home to every heart in the land, in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a

VICTORIA GAOL.

Report of Superintendent for Last Year.

The report of the Superintendent of Prison for the year 1916 contains the following:—

The number of prisoners received into prison during the year and the corresponding number for the year 1915 were as follows:—

1916, 1915.	Convicted by Ordinary Courts, ...	3,248 2,993
Martial, ...	Convicted by Court Martial, ...	7 8
Supreme Court for China and Korea, ...	Supreme Court for China and Korea, ...	3 7
High Court, Weihaiwei, ...	High Court, Weihaiwei, ...	3 3
Debtors, ...	Debtors, ...	54 58
On remand or in default of finding surety, ...	On remand or in default of finding surety, ...	837 1,112
Total ...	Total ...	4,169 4,179

There was a decrease of 10 on the total number of admissions compared with the year 1915. There was an increase of prisoners convicted for larceny during the year under review, the number being 916 against 777 for the previous year.

The number of Revenue Grade prisoners admitted to prison was 1,894. The figures show that 45 per cent. of the total admissions to prison were for Revenue Grade prisoners.

There were 140 juveniles admitted during the year. In 60 cases corporal punishment was awarded. Of these 23 were sentenced to be whipped forthwith and discharged, and the remaining 37, in addition to whipping, received sentences varying from 24 hours detention to 12 months hard labour.

The percentage of convicted prisoners admitted to prison with previous convictions recorded against them was 13.2 as compared with 11.5 for 1915.

There were 83 prisoners admitted who were convicted by the Police Court in the New Territories against 92 for the previous year (113 in 1914).

There were 857 punishments awarded for breach of prison discipline, being an average of 1.34 per prisoner as compared with 837 with an average of 1.41 for the preceding year. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 6 cases for prison offences during the year. 115 prisoners were whipped by order of the Courts. There was no escape or attempt to escape.

There were 9 deaths (7 natural causes, 2 executions).

Constant attention is given to the instruction of long-sentence prisoners of good conduct, who are employed at industrial labour; 7,784,396 forms were printed and issued to the various Government Departments and 35,220 books bound and repaired.

The conduct of both the European and Indian Staff has been very good.

ATTACKS ON GIRL.

Another Case Reported.

Yet another case of little school girl being waylaid on her way home from school has come to the notice of the Police, for a girl, living at 23 Wong Nai Cheong Road, was yesterday afternoon going along Morrison Hill Road, just after school, and when opposite the opium factory a man came up behind her and snatched a gold-mounted bangle from her wrist, the value of the bangle being \$5. The man at once ran away and no arrest has yet been made.

Committed for Trial.

The Chinese who stands charged with highway robbery committed against the little daughter of Dr. Kaw, was again before the Police Court this morning, when the evidence against him was completed. Mr. J. R. Wood committed him to the next Criminal Sessions.

Hotel Attraction.

The public will be interested to hear that a first-class American orchestra is to play at the popular North Point Hotel from 5 p.m. to midnight on Sunday.

THE LATE MR. JOHN LEMM.

Death of an Old Hongkong Resident.

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Mr. John Lemm, which took place yesterday at the Government Civil Hospital. The deceased had been suffering from kidney trouble for many months past, and his friends had entertained but little hope of his recovery.

There was no more popular man in the Colony than Mr. Lemm. He was a shrewd business man, and undoubtedly clever and artistic in his profession; and everyone who knew him was fond of him on account of his cheery, open-hearted and easy-going disposition. He was born at Balmoral, N.S.W., in April, 1881, his father being a prominent consulting engineer in the employ of the Australian Government. After having served his articles as an architectural student, he came to Hongkong and began practice.

He arrived in the Colony about the year 1889, and, as some old Hongkongites will remember, by a curious case of mistaken identity, he was arrested on landing here. A telegram from Sydney had warned the local police that a man answering to his description was "wanted," and might make for Hongkong. He was kept in custody for a couple of days, when another wire arrived saying that the criminal had been arrested. Mr. Lemm was at once released, and succeeded in obtaining heavy damages for false imprisonment.

Being a man of some considerable private means, he was not dependent on his profession, and he occasionally took long holidays—twice going round the world. In his earlier days, Mr. Lemm was a keen horseman, swimmer and rowing man. He was well known in Macao; indeed during the past year he lived more there than in Hongkong, as he was engaged on some plans required by the Portuguese Government. A few days before he died, he was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Augustine.

The funeral takes place to-day at the Catholic cemetery, the cortège passing the monument at 5.30.

PENDING LIBEL ACTION.

A Statement of Defence Wanted.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gomez, the case was mentioned in which W. J. Stokes is suing R. M. de la Sala for alleged libel, claiming \$1,000 damages.

Mr. E. J. Grist, appearing for plaintiff, said he would be compelled to ask for an order for pleadings as he thought it might considerably shorten the case. The action was for damages for libel and his friend, Mr. Shenton, appearing on the other side, was asking for certain particulars. It was one of those cases which would be very much better for pleadings.

Mr. Shenton:—There is the question of expense. Particulars might be sufficient for me.

Mr. Grist:—They might be sufficient for my friend, but they are not for me. It is a very nice thing in a case of this kind for my friend to ask for particulars and yet give me no indication as to what his defence is. We want a statement of defence.

Mr. Shenton:—There are only two defences, one of justification and the other of privilege. I will inform my friend which I am going to rely upon after I have received the particular extracts from the log book.

The case was adjourned for a week.

Poisoned.

A Chinese scoundrel, aged 45, of 79, Praya East, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from the effect of swallowing a teacup full of caustic soda poison, which had been mixed with Chinese wine.

COLONY'S RATEABLE VALUE.

Report on the Assessment for the Year 1917-1918.

From the report of the Government Assessor for 1917-18, we take the following:—

City of Victoria.—The rateable value has increased from \$11,687,605 to \$11,766,755, an addition of \$79,170 or 0.67 per cent.

Hill District.—The rateable value has increased from \$323,100 to \$325,570, an addition of \$2,470 or 0.76 per cent.

Shaukiwan, Saiwan, and Quarry Bay.—The rateable value has increased from \$386,188 to \$394,193, an addition of \$8,007 or 2.07 per cent.

Hongkong Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$205,232 to \$211,557, an addition of \$6,325 or 3.08 per cent.

Kowloon Point.—The rateable value has increased from \$619,365 to \$632,885, an addition of \$13,300 or 2.14 per cent.

Taumati.—The rateable value has increased from \$350,795 to \$351,385, an addition of \$570 or 0.16 per cent.

Mongkok.—The rateable value has increased from \$211,130 to \$224,025, an addition of \$12,895 or 6.10 per cent.

Hungsham and Hokun.—The rateable value has decreased from \$298,805 to \$298,645, a reduction of \$160 or 0.05 per cent.

Kowloon Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$93,818 to \$94,351, an addition of \$533 or 0.57 per cent.

New Kowloon.—The rateable value has increased from \$168,152 to \$171,007, an addition of \$4,855 or 4.57 per cent.

The Whole Colony.—The rateable value has increased from \$14,282,186 to \$14,410,553, an addition of \$12,367 or 0.89 per cent.

Appeals.—In 22 appeals against the adopted assessments of 57 tenements reductions aggregating \$11,320 in rateable value were made by Order of the Court.

Vacant Tenements.—The number of tenements reported to be vacant averaged about 110 monthly as compared with 220 last year.

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

PINKETTES

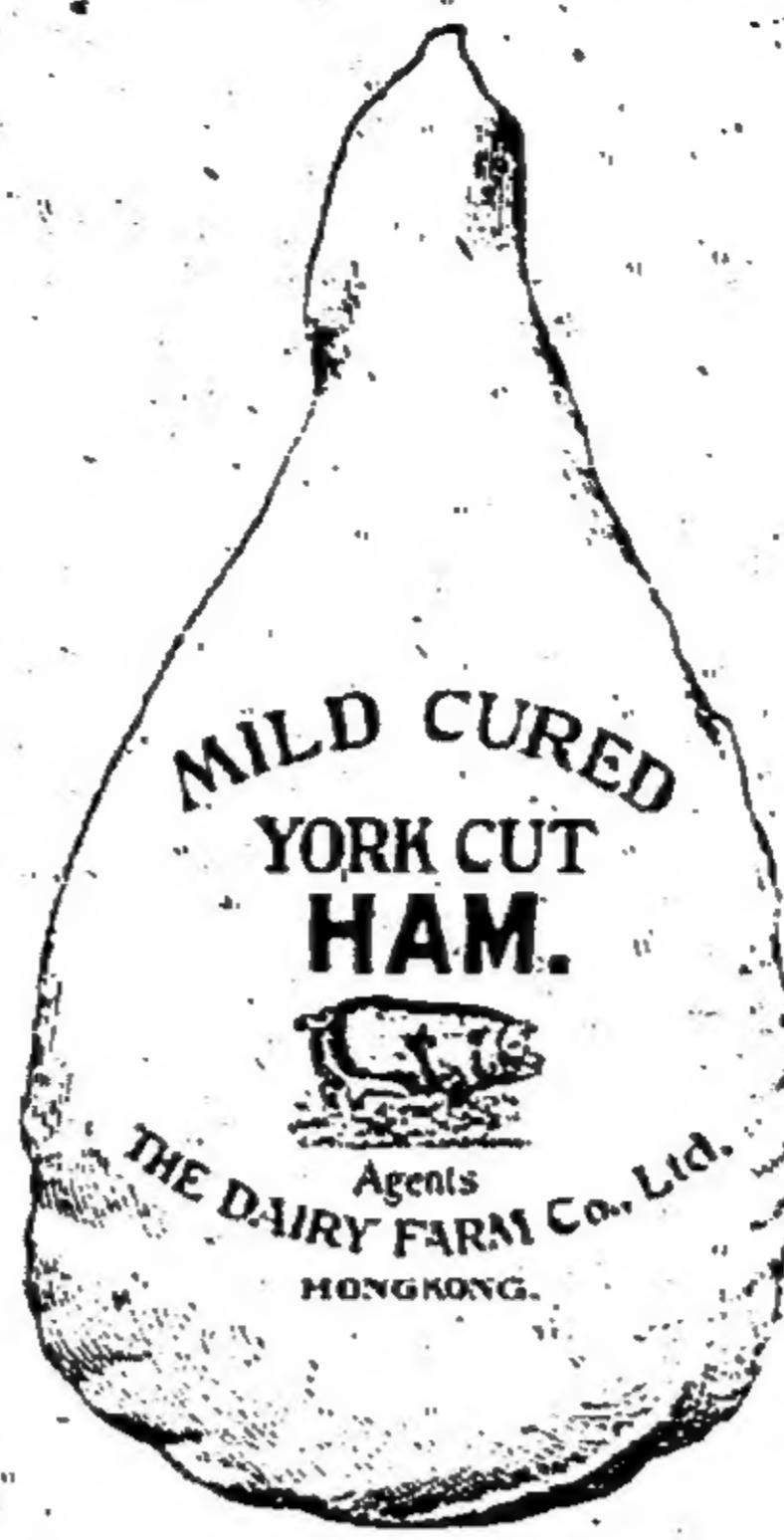
are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, liverishness, sick headaches, bile. As good for the children as for adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szuehuen Road, Shanghai.

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COLONY.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

(Late Belle View)

Shaukiwan Road. Telephone 307. We wish to announce that there will be an Entertainment given by a First Class American Orchestra at the above named Hotel from 5 P.M. till 12 P.M. on SUNDAY June 10th 1917. All are cordially invited.

H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

G. R.

NOTICES.

G. R.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT
WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY notified that, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, the supply of water by means of house services to houses connected with the Rider Mains will be restored.

W. CHATHAM.
Water Authority.
Public Works Office, Hongkong, 6th June, 1917.

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FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, SINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

S.S. "COLUSA."

From SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 14th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R.C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

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TELEPHONE 346.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
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E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

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ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Kamakura Maru	F.R.L. 8th
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'nat, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yoko-hama.....	Capt. Shirai	T. 12,500 June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Shidzuka Maru	WED., 20th
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Capt. N. ma	T. 12,500 June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Suwa Maru	MON., 18th
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Capt. S. kine	T. 21,030 June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Asutsu Maru	MONDAY, 2nd
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Capt. Itsuno	T. 16,000 July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Hitachi Maru	WED. 18th
NAGASAKI, Kobe	Capt. Tomiaga	T. 13,500 July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Nikkoku Maru	F.R.L. 13th
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Capt. Takeda	T. 9,630 June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Rangoon Maru	FRIDAY.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Capt. Kobayashi	T. 8,000 8th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Kirin Maru	SATURDAY.
SHANGHAI, Kobe	Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 16th June.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Perst Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
	1st class to London G\$148 (£11.10), return G\$64. (£122).	
	" to San Francisco G\$50. return G\$437.50.	
	Cargo only. Proceed to South America.	

For this voyage the Perst Maru will call at Honolulu.

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Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 8th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

SATURDAY, 9th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

TAISHAN.

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

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Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

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NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "NIPPION MARU," From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 5th June, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th June, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 13th June, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 23rd June, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU," From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 9th June, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 13th June, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 16th June, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 27th June, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent, Hongkong, 7th June, 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination, Vessel's Name, For Freight Apply To, To be Despatched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Japan Kamakwa M. N. Y. K. 8, June
San Francisco via Japan Nippon M. T. K. 12, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan Tjondorari J.C.J. 12, June
San Francisco via Japan Shidzunaka M. N. Y. K. 12, June
San Francisco via Japan S. S. M. T. K. 22, June
P. Juliani J.C.J. 23, June
China C. M. S. S. 23, June
Porsia M. T. K. 23, June
Bintang J.C.J. 23, June
Korea M. T. K. 27, July
Siberia M. T. K. 27, July
Tonio M. T. K. 27, July
China P. M. S. S. 27, July
Aryo M. T. K. 27, July

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama Rangoon M. N. Y. K. 8, June
Manila Loonsang J. M. Co. 8, June
Shanghai Tamsui B. & S. 9, June
Newchwang Anhui B. & S. 9, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin Huichow B. & S. 10, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Wingsang J. M. Co. 10, June
Shanghai Haitan D. L. Co. 12, June
Shanghai Tjitaroem J.C.J. 12, June
Shanghai Sunning B. & S. 12, June
Kobe Tjiluwong J.C.J. 14, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama Nikko M. N. Y. K. 15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Haikong D. L. Co. 15, June
Shanghai and Kobe Kirin M. N. Y. K. 15, June
Manila Yuensang J. M. Co. 16, June
Sandakan Atsuta M. N. Y. K. 19, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama Mausang J. M. Co. 19, June
Kobe Atsuta M. N. Y. K. 21, June
Shanghai Tjikobas J.C.J. 21, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama Hitachi M. N. Y. K. 21, June

NOTICE.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

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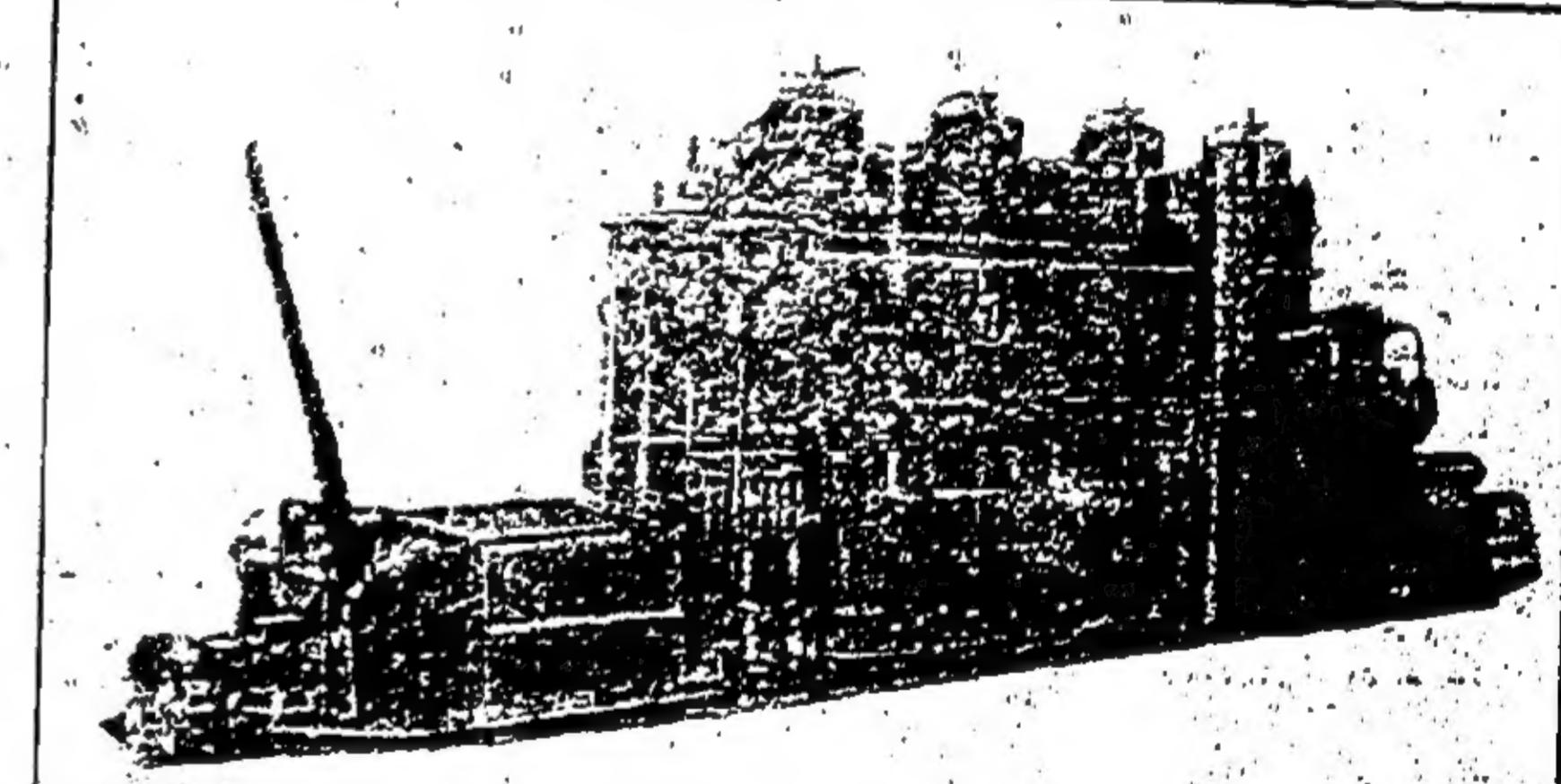
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents, Hongkong, June 4th, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Just arrived. Large Shipments of Chinese Ham.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON EACH BLOCK	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1)

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

British Trade Unionist's Refusal.

London, June 7.
Mr. Hutchison, of the Engineers' Society, has declined the invitation of the Labour Executive to go to Stockholm and Petrograd.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress has decided to send two representatives to Petrograd to advise the Russians on British Trade Union methods. The visit is in no wise of a political character, and the representatives will not go to Stockholm.

UTILISING THE COLOURED RACES.

London, June 7.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanton asked why hundreds of thousands of young, strong and willing coloured members of the Empire, who were ready to go to the front to fight for Britain, were not being used.

Mr. MacPherson replied that the means of utilising to the best advantage the services which the coloured people of the Empire were capable of rendering had already been thoroughly investigated, and were continually being considered. Contingents of these people were already rendering useful service in several spheres of the war, in the capacity for which they were best suited, and arrangements were in hand both for reinforcing the existing contingents and for forming new ones.

U.S. WARSHIPS IN FRANCE.

London, June 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says American warships have arrived at French ports and have been given enthusiastic receptions.

RUSSIA AND THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

London, June 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that, addressing a Zionist Congress, the Foreign Minister stated that he was communicating with the Allies with a view to collective representations to Turkey, through a neutral power, with the object of attempting to end the atrocities in Palestine, which were degrading humanity.

NOTED GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

London, June 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German papers announce that the airman, Schaefer, who has brought down thirty machines and who was recently decorated with the Pour le Mérite, has been killed in a fight with a British squadron.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN STRUGGLE.

London, June 7.
Reuter has received details from Italian Headquarters of the tremendous battle which has been raging on the Carso. The Austrians launched a violent counter-offensive on a ten miles front on June 3 from Fiume, just north of Cividale, to the sea. Fired by an intense bombardment, the enemy infantry was hung against Fiume, and after some fierce fighting the enemy gained some ground, but was driven out on June 4 by the third consecutive Italian counter-attack.

On June 3 enemy waves simultaneously attacked the sector of Cividale and again only to be repelled after most fierce hand to hand fighting. On June 4th the enemy stubbornly renewed his attacks, and the fighting swayed backwards and forwards until eventually the Italians held all their positions and even advanced at certain points.

Meanwhile, after a fierce bombardment and bayonet fighting the Italians had to withdraw from some positions on the slopes of Hermann, but subsequently reoccupied almost the whole of the positions temporarily lost while the counter-offensive resulted in the enemy increasing his already terrible losses.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Gain all Objectives.

London, June 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully completed the operation commenced last night northward of the Scarpe and gained all our objectives. We captured a position on the western slopes of Greenand Hill on a mile front, capturing 102 prisoners. Raids northward of Ypres yielded a few prisoners. There was considerable mutual artillery bombardment particularly northward of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Vimy, Armentières and Ypres. We brought down eight German aeroplanes and drove down eight others out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

German Attacks Smashed.

London, June 7.
A French communiqué states: After a bombardment the Germans delivered several attacks at different points between the Ailette-Lens road and northward of Bray-en-Laonnois. Our fire immediately smashed two attempts against Mortier wood. The enemy suffered appreciably in concentrated efforts north of Chemin-des-Dames and only succeeded in reaching our lines at a single point. Some portions of front line trench remained in the enemy's hands, but everywhere else he was thrown back. The artillery struggle is lively in the Nieuport sector in Belgium.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BELIEVED SUNK BY U.S. STEAMER.

Washington, June 7.
It is officially stated that it is believed that a German submarine was sunk by an armed American steamer after a running fight.

THE OSTEND BOMBARDMENT.

London, June 7.
The Admiralty, referring to the German communiqué on the Ostend bombardment, says that the photographs obtained show no damaged houses at all other than buildings in the dockyard. If then Belgians were killed, as stated, they must have been employed in the dockyard.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

The General Policy Clearly Stated.

Paris, June 7.
In the Senate, M. Regnanset introduced an interpellation inviting M. Ribot to define the general policy of France. He said that the Senate was unanimously indignant when seven Frenchmen proposed to go to Stockholm to confer with the Germans. It wished to share the Government's responsibilities, being unable to admit that Frenchmen should show the least sign of halting when the country was still invaded.

M. Ribot replying said that the German Socialists from the first were conscious accomplices in the crimes against humanity and even now approved of the atrocities by their culpable silence. It was morally impossible for Frenchmen in the middle of the war when France was still invaded to confer with such enemies. There is no single Frenchman cowardly enough to accept the idea that we are not to continue the war until we have regained what is our blood. But what is meant by no indemnities? If it were a question of humbling the conquered we would have nothing to do with it, but no French Government could renounce reparation for the damages and atrocities after the unprecedented devastations of our territory. It is not an arbitrary act but an act of justice which is our aim. I am convinced that we shall do this.

These ideas are reflected in the note which President Wilson is about to address to Petrograd. We are thus in complete agreement with the conscience of the civilised world. That is an immense force whose full value we ought to know and appreciate. Let us jealously guard the moral forces fighting for us.

The resolution adopted by the Chamber added that: We must demand guarantees to safeguard our children from the return of such horrors. Shall we find them in territorial acquisitions or temporary occupations of territory or in neutralization of territory. All these questions will be considered when the time comes.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN'S DEATH.

Enquiry at the Magistracy.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. O. D. Melbourne held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Captain Haaver Somme, master of the a.s. Yochow, who was found in his cabin on board the ship, on January 16.

Dr. McFarlane said he made an examination of deceased's body. There was a cut across the neck, on the right side, three inches long, not much more than skin deep. There was also a cut across both wrists, a hole in the back of the skull, and a bullet wound was traced through the mouth, through the base of the brain and to the hole mentioned. The cause of death was due to the bullet. The cuts on the wrist were very superficial.

His Worship:—I wish to find out if possible whether the injuries were self-inflicted.

Dr. McFarlane:—I think the wounds were self-inflicted.

After evidence by Charles Vincent, Chief Engineer of the Yochow, George Thomas Bird, head watchman at the Taikoo Docks, said he received a message asking him to go aboard the a.s. Yochow, which he did. He lifted the mattress and found a razortipped down inside. Witness also saw a revolver, which was found on a chair. From the appearance of the cabin, he did not think there had been a struggle.

Inspector Angus gave evidence to the effect that he went aboard the vessel, while she was lying in the dry dock at the Taikoo Dockyard.

The verdict returned was "Captain Somme died from a bullet wound caused by his own hand."

Tricked.

It has been reported to the Police by the manager of the shop at 103, Queen's Road West, that, on March 23, two Chinese obtained from him \$2,250, on the pretence that they had a large consignment of mushrooms to dispose of. He has not yet seen the mushrooms nor the men.

Theft of Roots.

When a Chinese was charged, before Mr. Dyer Hall, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing the roots of six gamboge plants off the hillside near Bowen Road, it was stated by Inspector Brown that the roots are valuable for making pigments and dyes. The forest guard, who proved the case said that there had been a lot of stealing going on and he had been posted there specially to watch. A fine of \$10, on 14 days' imprisonment was imposed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

BOXING AND REFEREEING.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In view of the forthcoming contests, I give the Marquis of Queensberry Rules under which these contests will be fought. There are two sets of Queensberry Rules, one for the regulation of boxing competitions, of three rounds, and the other set of rules for fights of endurance, or those exceeding three rounds.

Queensberry Rules for Competitions.

"The ring shall be roped and 24 ft. square. Competitors to box in light boot's or shoes (without spikes) or in socks, with knickerbockers, breeches or trousers and war jerseys. The result shall be decided by two judges, with a referee, or by a referee only. The number of rounds to be contested shall be three. The duration of the first two rounds shall be three minutes and of the final round four minutes, and the interval between each round shall be one minute. Any competitor failing to come up when "Time" is called shall lose the bout. Where a competitor draws a bye, he shall be bound to spar such a bye for the specified time, and with such opponent as the judges or referee may approve. Each competitor shall be entitled to the assistance of one attendant only, and no advice or coaching shall be given to any competitor by his second, or by any other person, during the progress of any round. The referee shall have power to give his casting vote when the judges disagree, or to stop the contest in either the second or third round, in the event of it being very one-sided; and he can further order a fourth round limited to two minutes, in the event of the judges disagreeing. That the decisions of the judges or referee, as the case may be, shall be final and without appeal. The referee may, after cautioning the offender, disqualify a competitor who is boxing unfairly by kicking or hitting with the open glove, by hitting with the inside or the back of the hand, the wrist or elbow, or by wrestling or roughing at the ropes. In the event of any question arising not provided for in these rules, the referee to have full power to decide such question, and his decision to be final."

The Queensberry Rules for Contests.

"To be a fair stand-up boxing match, in a 24 ft. ring, or as near that size as practicable; no wrestling, hugging, or hanging on allowed; should a clinch occur, the men to breakaway immediately and neither man must deliver a blow without having both hands free; the rounds to be three (or two) minutes duration, as may be agreed upon beforehand, with one minute time between each round; if either man falls through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted; his opponent meanwhile must not stand over him, but step back out of distance. So soon, however, as the fallen man is on his legs again, his opponent may advance to the attack and continue the onslaught until the round is ended. Should the man fail to rise within ten seconds, the referee to declare his opponent the winner. No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds; should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place for finishing the contest as soon as possible; the match must be fought to a finish, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes. The gloves to be fair-sized boxing gloves of the best quality, and new; these, on no account, to be tampered with by the seconds or anyone else. Should a glove burst or come off, it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction. A man on one knee is considered down, and if struck in this position is entitled to the stakes. No shoes or boots with springs allowed. The referee has power, in the event of a man being weak and hopelessly beaten, to stop the contest and declare his opponent the winner."

It may be noted that there is no such thing as a "clean break" in Queensberry Rules, but that either man may hit at any time while he has both hands free, and may whip either hand at his opponent's head or body while in the act of stepping back. This is hitting in the breakaway

—if it is according to the Queensberry Rules and is

permissible—provided the men

have not mutually agreed to a

"clean break". If they have

done so, the man who hits on

the breakaway is liable to dis-

qualification. A clean break,

then, is the coming away from a

clinch without striking or at-

tempting to strike when stepping

back clear. If two men are going

to box and one wants a clean

break, he has a perfect right to

ask the referee if his opponent

will agree to a clean break.

If the contest begins without

instructions from the referee, or

any agreement between the prin-

cipals except that they are boxing

under Queensberry Rules, then

there is no clean break, and each

man must protect himself on the

breakaway.

What are the "points" which

a referee must award to two men

in a contest or competition?

Nothing is said about these

"points" in the Queensberry

Rules, so we may turn to the

Rules of the Amateur Boxing As-

sociation, Rule 12 of which says

that in all competitions the deci-

sion shall be given in favour of

the competitor who displays the

best style and obtains the greatest

number of points. The points

shall be for "attack," direct clean

hits with the knuckles of either

hand on any part of the front or

sides of the head or body above

the belt; "defence," guarding,

slipping, ducking, counter-hitting

or getting away. Where points

are otherwise equal, considera-

tion to be given to the man who does

the most leading off. Rule

4 of the Royal Navy and

Army Boxing Association says

"Points will be awarded for clean

hits with closed fists, viz.—

knuckle part of the glove of

either hand or any part of the

head or body above the belt

(above the naval). Rule 5 of

the National Sporting Club says

"Where contestants are

otherwise equal, the majority

of marks shall be given to

the one who does most

leading off or who displays the

better style." With regard to

refereeing, Rule 11 of Queensberry

Rules says:—"In the event of any

question arising not provided

for in these rules, the referee

to have full power to decide

such question, and his deci-

sion to be final." Rule

14 of the Amateur Boxing As-

sociation says:—"The Judges and

Referee shall decide the inter-

pretation of any of the Rules and

any question not provided for in

the Rules." Rule 16 of the Royal

Navy and Army Boxing Associa-

tion reads that "The Referee

has full power to decide such

question and his decision is

final." Rule 9 of the National

Sporting Club says "the referee

shall decide any question not

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Heavy Shipments Awaiting at Kobe

There are now 14,700 tons of merchandise awaiting shipment at Kobe. These cargoes belong to twenty leading firms and there are more than fifty other firms for which an investigation has not yet been completed, the amount will reach an immense figure. The value is estimated approximately at Y. 8,000,000. Most of this is for the United States, with India and Australia next. The shipments are mainly bound for the following places: — San Francisco and Honolulu, 12,561 tons; Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver and Chicago, 33,297 tons; New York, 9,687 tons; Bombay, Colombo and Malacca, 17,698 tons; Shanghai and Hankow, 710 tons; Calcutta, Rangoon and Penang, 7,019 tons; Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila and Java, 7,950 tons; London, Liverpool, Marseilles and South Africa, 15,185 tons; other ports, 1,687 tons. With a view to coping with this congestion the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to despatch special boats to the United States. The first boats to leave will be the Ujina Maru and the Kaiyukai Maru. —*Shipping and Engineering.*

Japan's Premier Steamship Company.

From the standpoint of capital the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is the premier steamship company of Japan, its capital having been increased to Yen 50,000,000. The next largest is the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with Yen 44,000,000 and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha with Yen 32,500,000. Like most of other steamship companies in Japan, this company started its business on a small scale, with a capital of Y. 1,200,000, in 1884. Until 1909 the company had no foreign lines and its development in trade until that time was quite insignificant. Since then rapid progress has been made and several new lines have been established, including the Tacoma-Seattle line in 1909; the Bombay line in 1913; the San Francisco line in 1915; and the Australia line, South Pacific line and South American line, in 1916. Steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 215,000 tons are owned by the company with a combined value of about Y. 135,000,000. According to the present programme of expansion, for which preparations have already been started, the O.S.K. will have a fleet of 280,000 tons before the end of this year, 360,000 tons in 1918 and 400,000 tons in 1919. After 1919 the company will increase between 30,000 and 40,000 tons annually. Although the N.Y.K.'s capital is now Y. 6,000,000 less than that of the O.S.K. the former has a fleet twice as large. —*Shipping and Engineering.*

Shipping Company Summoned.

The Eastern Shipping Co., represented by Mr. H. Oxenham, the Company's Manager, appeared in the Second Court, Penang, before Mr. S. H. Langton, in answer to a summons, issued at the instance of the Crown, for allowing their steamer, the s.s. Cornelius to proceed to sea on the 1st of May without the necessary complement of officers required by the Shipping Ordinance of 1916. The Solicitor General, Mr. A. B. Voules, for the Crown and Mr. P. Simpson appeared for the defence. Mr. Simpson, for the defence, pleaded guilty to the offence and said that the Cornelius came from Singapore to Penang. On the voyage, the master fell ill and was taken to the hospital here on the ship's arrival. The Manager of the Company and Mr. Murphy, who was a shore Captain, discussed as to who should fill the position. The mate, Mr. C. G. Price, represented that he possessed a master's certificate and the name of Captain Price was filled in as the master of the Cornelius. It was discovered afterwards that Price did not possess a master's certificate. The Eastern Shipping Co. believed Price had, and they were deceived by him. Price had fled and his whereabouts could not be ascertained. The Solicitor General said the Cornelius was a local trade steamer and was over 100 tons, and the law required that there should be a Master and Mate. It was not a criminal matter, but it seemed to him a nominal fine.

would not be sufficient. It was not discovered till the steamer got to Singapore. The limit fine for such an offence was £500, and he agreed that £100 would be sufficient. The magistrate fined the defendants £100, and ordered them to pay the costs.

Shipbuilding in America. The Shipping correspondent of the Times wrote on April 5: — Apart from receiving the benefit of the 800,000 tons of German shipping in the United States ports, of which particulars were given in the Times of yesterday, Allies may now expect to gain immense advantage from the full use of the existing American mercantile marine and vessels under construction. Such assistance is in the present conditions badly enough needed. The United States mercantile marine is already the second largest in the world. According to Lloyd's Register, it consists of 3,245 vessels of 6,143,861 tons, of which 2,587 of 3,790,578 tons are sea-going vessels; 592 of 2,318,223 tons are employed on the Northern lakes, and 68 vessels of 40,060 tons are in the Philippines. Islands. These figures, however, include all vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards, and so they are no real criterion of the tonnage available for ocean-going trade. Some further indication is given in a recent return issued by the Bureau of Navigation Washington. This shows that on December 31 last there were registered for foreign trade 3,342 vessels of 2,201,103 tons, while 23,166 vessels of 8,384,161 tons were enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries. It is known that a number of ships hitherto employed in the American coasting trade and on the Great Lakes have crossed the Atlantic during the war, so that, especially in view of the approaching summer weather, some proportion of these latter vessels will now be available for ocean traffic. The development of shipbuilding in the United States during the war has been remarkable. According to Lloyd's Register, the total output for 1914 was only 95 vessels of 200,762 tons; whereas on January 1 last there were officially reported to be building 403 vessels of 1,495,601 tons, so that the number of vessels now under construction represents more than four times the 1914 output, and the tonnage building is more than seven times the earlier production. It is now fairly generally known that very large orders have lately been placed in the United States on behalf of this country. A reference was made to these orders by Lord Carson in the House of Lords on February 13, and on March 15 the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving Supplementary Vote of Credit, mentioned that an enormous amount of the outlay was due to expenditure on the part of the Shipping Controller to increase the supply of merchant ships. A very considerable quantity of new tonnage built in the United States is likely to be available within the next few months. It is probably now true to say that the whole of the available shipbuilding resources of the Empire, as well as of the Allied nations, including Japan, are being at last fully mobilised, and it will be to the lasting credit of the Ministry of Shipping that no time has been lost since its inception in making arrangements for very large purchases abroad. The prices paid are understood to be larger, but the pace was set, before the present Government was formed, by Scandinavians, who not handicapped by the same heavy taxation as British owners, placed extensive contracts at very big prices. It is certain that the level of prices is such that no private British owner in the present circumstances could possibly afford to pay them. The resources of the United States in steel, timber, and other material are, however, enormous, and while the losses of tonnage continues to be very grave indeed, and the output of this country is still comparatively small owing to the scarcity of labour and materials, the unrestricted assistance which will now be given by the United States to the cause of the Allies must eventually make itself felt.

The Atlantic Patrol. According to the New York correspondent of the Times, a bill has been introduced in Congress to award a prize of \$1,000 to the first American sailor who sinks a German submarine. A tentative agreement has been reached under which the United States take over the task of patrolling the Atlantic from Halifax to the Panama Canal, including the waters of the West Indies and the Bahamas. American ships will be free to use British and French ports. The authorities have seized in the ports of Boston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Galveston, Newport News, Philadelphia, Tampa and New York fourteen Austrian liners, with a total tonnage of 67,807 gross. Many of the vessels, including the Martha Washington (8,312 tons) are undamaged. The object of the seizures is officially stated to be to protect the vessels from further injury. The United States will pledge the Entente not to lay aside the sword until the war is at an end (says the Central News correspondent).

The Mitsui Appeal Case. In the House of Lords on March 16, before the Lord Chancellor, Earl Lonsdale, Lord Dunedin, Lord Parker and Lord Somers, their Lordships gave judgment in the appeal of Messrs. Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., against Messrs. Mitsui & Co., which arose out of a claim for damages by the respondents for breach of a charter-party, and the appeal was dismissed. The testator bequeathed: —

£5,000 each to the Great Northern Central Hospital, for their Convalescent Home, and Dr. Barnardo's Home; and £2,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund. £1,000 each to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead, the London City Mission, the Hull Sillars' Orphan Home, the Hull Royal Infirmary, and the Hull and East Riding Convalescent Home. £500 each to the Hull Children's Hospital, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

£1,000 and his freehold premises, Mansfield Lodge, Wimbleton, to his former private secretary, John P. Downes:

£1,000 to his private secretary, Florence Hall, if still in his employ and if not, then £500;

and legacies to a number of servants, including two annuities of £50 each and £50 for the purchase of an annuity for a former cook.

Mr. John Coates, of Paddington-street, Islington, N., who died on November 20 last, has left property of the value of £14,840, with net personalty £14,247. The testator left £150 to his housekeeper and other legacies amounting to about £2,000, and the residue of his property between the Young Men's Christian Association and the Railway Orphanage.

respondents are entitled to £3,800, less the cost of insurance, etc. Mr. Justice Bailhache took the premium to be 6 per cent., and on this basis the amount will be £800. I think that the respondents should have costs in the Commercial Court and in the Court of Appeal, but there should be no costs of the appeal in this House. Lord Lonsdale, Lord Dunedin, Lord Parker, and Lord Somers concurred, and the judgment of the Court of Appeal was set aside and the judgment of Mr. Justice Bailhache restored, but the damages reduced to £800, the appellants paying the respondents' costs of the appeal in the Court of Appeal, but no costs in the appeal to the House of Lords.

RECENT WILLS.

Estate of Over £1,000,000.

Unsettled estate of the gross value of £1,007,165, the net personality being £952,232, has been left by the late Francis Beckitt, of Builders Court, Beaconsfield, Bucks, j/o chairman of Beckitt and Sons (Limited) manufacturers of Beckitt's Blue, who died on January 25, aged 90, brother of Sir James Beckitt, Bt. The testator bequeathed: —

£5,000 each to the Great Northern Central Hospital, for their Convalescent Home, and Dr. Barnardo's Home; and £2,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

£1,000 each to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead, the London City Mission, the Hull Sillars' Orphan Home, the Hull Royal Infirmary, and the Hull and East Riding Convalescent Home.

£500 each to the Hull Children's Hospital, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

£1,000 and his freehold premises, Mansfield Lodge, Wimbleton, to his former private secretary, John P. Downes:

£1,000 to his private secretary, Florence Hall, if still in his employ and if not, then £500;

and legacies to a number of servants, including two annuities of £50 each and £50 for the purchase of an annuity for a former cook.

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Misusing "Anzac."

For unlawfully using the word "Anzac" Frank Gleeson, music-hall performer, who had described himself as "The Anzac Tenor," was at Middlebord recently fined

right. In my opinion, the £5.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchant and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTON JEE & SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons.

North Chinas.

Unions.

Yangtze.

CHINA FIRMS.

H. K. FIRMS.

DOUGLALES.

STEAMBOATS.

INDOS.

INDOS (PREF.).

SHELLS.

FERRIES.

REFINERIES.

SUGARS.

MALTABONS.

MINING.

KAILANS.

LANGKATS.

RAUBS.

TRONOHs.

URALS.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. WHARVES.

KELWOOD DOCKS.

SHAI DOCKS.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

CENTRALS.

H. K. HOTELS.

LAND INVEST.

H'PHREYS EST.

K'LOON LANDS.

SHAI LANDS.

WEST POINTS.

COTTON MILLS.

EWOS.

KUNG YIKS.

SHAI COTTONS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BORNEOS.

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PROVIDENTS.

DAIRY FARMS.

GREEN ISLANDS.

H. K. ELECTRICS.

H. K. ICE CO.

ROPES.

STEEL FOUNDRIES.

TRAMS, LOW LEVELS.

TRAMS, PEAK, OLD.

TRAMS, PEAK, NEW.

LAUNDRIES.

U. WATERBOATS.

WATSONS.

WM. POWELLS.

MORNING POSTS.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

CORRECTED TO NOON FRIDAY.

JUNE 8, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T.

Demand.

30 d/s.

60 d/s.

4 m/s.

T/T Shanghai.

T/T Singapore.

T/T Japan.

T/T India.

Demand, India.



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BETWEEN
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AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co. F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY
the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8
Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at the Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

MONDAY

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situated at Yaumati, K-wloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as K-WLLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Island Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wan Chai Road, situated the one.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Island Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wan Chai Road situated thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum. The rates are \$52 per quarter.

The property comprised in Lot Two has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates of similar amounts.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof, containing an attic storey. Each godown is built for an unexpired residue amounting to 94 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & FARSON,

1 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE, on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE PRICE. For further information, please apply to Kung Wao, care of Chu Lui-kwai, Kwok Hung-tai Office, Bonham Strand, Telephone No. 2-51.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6 DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2080.
HONGKONG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 202 MED. THERAPION. DISEASES OF THE SKIN, EYES, ETC. CURE BLOOD POISON, RASH, BLADDER, UMBILICAL DISCHARGE, WARTS, PILLS, ETC. ETC. ETC. MED. CO. HAVE STOCK. H. HAMPTON & CO. LTD., PARIS DEPOT. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 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